June 5, 1756. [Numb. 1145.]

The SOUTH-CAROLINA Gazette.

The VINDICATION *of the Council concluded.*

As to the *Fourth* Head.

IT would juſtly be eſteemed the higheſt preſumption in any of the legiſlative bodies of this province, who, in their moſt exalted ſtate, are but a *poor Epitome* of *Britiſh* grandeur, to enter into a diſcuſſion of the extent of the privileges and powers of the houſe of peers and houſe of commons in *Great-Britain:* A ſubject of too much delicacy to be touched by any but themſelves: Much leſs decent would it be for them to undertake to determine which of thoſe two wiſe and auguſt bodies have been in *the Right*, in matters of that kind that have been in diſpute between them.

It is confeſſed on the one hand, that the houſe of commons have claimed the *ſole Right* of framing, altering, and amending money bills; it muſt alſo be confeſſed on the other hand, that the lords have never allowed *that Right* to be in the houſe of commons: They have conſtantly aſſerted their own privileges in that reſpect, which their journals amply teſtify, though from conſiderations of prudence, they have frequently waved and ſuſpended their exerciſe of them. This matter ſtill remains undetermined: For theſe honourable aſſemblies having no *Superior* to appeal to, their diſputes can never be decided *by others.*

It would be comparing *ſmall* things indeed with great, to mention this province in ſuch a diſpute.

This province, and the legiſlature of it, is entirely ſubordinate and dependent. Its powers are *derivative*, and not *original*. And it can no more prevent its being ſubject to the controul of the crown, than it can make laws to bind the kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

The whole power of legiſlation here ſprings from the crown: The aſſembly's power as a branch of it, muſt undoubtedly be derived from the ſame fountain; for they claim their privileges in that reſpect from the charter, and *that* was given by the crown. Without this power, which is of the kind with thoſe given to corporations for making *By-Laws*, they could not exerciſe any legiſlative functions at all.

If this liberty had not been granted, they muſt have been unprovided with ſuch laws as would be properly adapted to their ſituation: The legiſlature of *England*, being ſo far removed, might not have known their wants, or might not have known them early enough to have made a ſuitable proviſion for them. Therefore the privileges they now enjoy are *ex Gratiâ Regis*; may they not therefore be limited by him, and be ſubject to his correction?

It is to be conſidered then, whether the charter will furniſh any pretence for the aſſembly's *claiming* ALL *the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons in* Great-Britain.

The charter granted to the lords proprietors gives a power "TO THEM, *to ordain, make, and enact Laws according to their beſt Diſcretion, by and with the Advice, Aſſent, and Approbation of the Freemen or their Delegates, provided the ſame be conſonant to Reaſon, and, as near as may be conveniently, agreeable to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this our Realm of* England."

It is explicit as to the *Subject-Matter of* them; but is *ſilent as to the Powers and Privileges* of the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the legiſlative bodies.

If the privileges of the houſe of commons in *Great-Britain* are not *expreſsly* given, as they are not; it muſt be ſaid, that they are *impliedly* given; but that they are not *impliedly* given will as clearly appear.

The king, it is true, enjoins and commands that the people ſhall be treated and reputed as his LIEGE *faithful People*, and ſhall enjoy all *Liberties, Franchiſes* and *Privileges* as his LIEGE *People* born within the kingdom of *England*.

What more is meant by the word *Liege*, than that ſuch a perſon ſhall be intitled to the protection of the king and the laws, for which he is bound to pay a due ſubmiſſion to the king and the laws. Can no man enjoy the privileges of a LIEGE ſubject, without having *all the tranſcendant Powers of the Houſe of Commons virtually in him?* A man may certainly have a right to have his property ſecured to him, and to have his perſon protected from violence, and yet be incapacitated from giving a vote for a member of parliament, of being a member, or of enjoying the privileges of one.

Thoſe are privileges depending upon *other* qualifications and *other* requiſites.

"All the tenants and inhabitants ſhall be immediately ſubject to *our Crown of* England, as depending thereof, for ever."

Many facts might be produced to illuſtrate this, but we ſhall refer to one of the lateſt in 1718, in an act of repeal of the lords proprietors.

"His majeſty having been pleaſed, by his order in council, to ſignify his royal pleaſure to us the lords proprietors, that we ſhould forthwith repeal an act paſſed in that province, we *in* OBEDIENCE TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMANDS, repeal, &c."

If neither from the *Words* nor *Spirit* of the charter the inferences drawn by the aſſembly can be collected, what admiration will it not create in our mother-country, to find them declaring, that *if they are not permitted to exerciſe* EVERY *Privilege that the Houſe of Commons in* Great-Britain *does*, they will *renounce* THAT which is given them by the charter, of adviſing, aſſenting to, or approving of ſuch meaſures as are conducive to the public ſafety and tranquility?

This is the plain Engliſh, without any gloſs, of their firſt alternative.

"If the governor ſhall be of opinion, that the preſent aſſembly aſſume *any Power or Privilege whatſoever which is not exerciſed by the Houſe*

House of Commons in Great-Britain, since we deſpair of being able to advance the public good, *we deſire to be diſſolved immediately.*" .

But if the privileges contended for by the aſſembly were to be found in the charter, and that they had *not renounced* the benefits of it, by the people's throwing off the government of the lords proprietors, it muſt be admitted, that the operation of it would be *equally ſtrong* in every clauſe of it. And what compariſon will the 15th, 16th and 18th clauſes bear, with the numerous advantages and benefits the province enjoys under his majeſty's benign adminiſtration of government among us?

"The lords proprietors, their deputies or officers, had the powers given them of a captain-general of an army, full power, liberty and authority, in caſe of rebellion, tumult, or ſedition, to exerciſe MARTIAL LAW againſt ſuch as ſhall refuſe to SUBMIT themſelves to their GOVERNMENT, or ſhall refuſe to ſerve in the wars, or are OTHERWISE OFFENDING againſt MILITARY DISCIPLINE."

This is what *Freemen* are ſubjected to by the charter *without* their advice, aſſent or approbation. This is one of the privileges we boaſt of under it!

"Power is given to them likewiſe, to grant an univerſal liberty and toleration in religion, even in *Indulgencies* and *Diſpenſations.*"

But thanks to God, the infatuation never prevailed ſo far, as to have arguments drawn from the charter in favour of POPERY!

If it does not appear, from the moſt critical obſervation upon the charter, that the aſſembly are either poſſeſſed of, or intitled to, the privileges of the houſe of commons;

Their *Claim* muſt be derived from

1*ſt*. Length of practice. Or,

2*dly*. From ſome freſh grant under the crown.

As to the firſt, to avoid prolixity, we will confine ourſelves to the queſtion upon the accompts, which the aſſembly refuſed this year to ſend to the council.

For which purpoſe it is proper to be kept in our mind, that *without* the grace of the crown they have no legiſlative power at all, much leſs have they a right to exerciſe the power given them, in expreſs *Contradiction* to the directions of the crown.

From the beginning of government in this province, the accompts relating to expences incurred for public ſervices, have always undergone the examination of both council and aſſembly.

Humble application having been made by the people of the province, who had renounced the government under the charter, to requeſt his majeſty's moſt gracious and immediate government and protection of them, Mr. *Nicholſon* was appointed, by his majeſty, proviſional governor, with full powers, inſtructions and authorities to eſtabliſh the peace of the province. In his time an act was paſſed for electing members of aſſembly. The 11th clauſe of this act, immediately, and for many years after, was ſo underſtood (and ſurely therefore rightly underſtood *), that a committee of the council joined a committee of the commons houſe of aſſembly, to examine the accompts of the creditors of the public; and money-bills, *ſtrictly* and *properly* ſo called, were amended by the council, as occaſion required, according to his majeſty's 35th inſtruction to governor *Nicholſon*. This inſtruction is made *Part* of the election-act, which, by way of *Proviſo*, reſtrains the commons houſe of aſſembly from claiming any privileges that are contrary to that inſtruction.

The clauſe of the act is,

"That all and every member of the commons houſe of aſſembly, ſhall have as much power and privilege, as any member of the commons houſe of aſſembly *of this Province* heretofore of right had, might, could or ought to have in the ſaid province; provided *the ſame are ſuch as are according to his majeſty's 35th inſtruction.*"

The inſtruction is,

"And whereas the members of ſeveral aſſemblies in the plantations, have frequently aſſumed to themſelves privileges NO WAYS belonging to them, eſpecially of being PROTECTED from ſuits at law during the term they remain of the aſſembly, to the great prejudice of their creditors and the obſtruction of juſtice; and ſome of the aſſemblies have preſumed to ADJOURN themſelves at pleaſure, without leave from our governors firſt obtained, and others have taken upon them the SOLE FRAMING of money bills, refuſing to let the council alter or amend the ſame: ALL which practices are very detrimental to our prerogative: If upon your calling an aſſembly in *South-Carolina*, you find them inſiſt upon any of the aboveſaid privileges, you are to ſignify to them, that it is our expreſs will and pleaſure, that you do not allow any protection to any member of the council or aſſembly, further than in their perſons, and that only during the ſitting of the aſſembly, and that you are not to allow them to adjourn themſelves, otherwiſe than *de Die in Diem*, except for ſundays and holidays, without leave from you or the commander in chief for the time being firſt obtained: It is alſo our further pleaſure, that the council have the like power of framing money bills as the aſſembly; and you are expreſsly enjoined, not to allow the ſaid aſſembly, or any of the members thereof, any power or privilege whatſoever which is not allowed by us to the houſe of commons, or the members thereof, in *Great-Britain.*"

Theſe privileges were exerciſed by the council, without *any* exception taken thereto by the aſſembly 'till 1735, at which time we find the firſt precedent of their claiming a ſole right of framing, altering and amending money-bills. This claim was afterwards repeated in 1739, but was peremptorily denied by the council.

As we were then upon the eve of a war with *Spain*, and conſidering the danger to the public which would ariſe from ſuch diſputes, in order to prevent them, a *middle way* was agreed upon

* N B. *Since the paſſing of the ſaid election-act, the aſſembly have not only conformed to this inſtruction in money bills, but even, to this day, have likewiſe never adjourned without the governor's leave, agreeable to the inſtruction therein referred to; tho' the houſe of commons in* Great-Britain *adjourn at Pleaſure, without applying to the king for his leave.*

upon by *both Houſes*: The aſſembly admitted the council to *propoſe* amendments, and the council allowed their *propoſed* amendments *to be inſerted* by the aſſembly, and the accompts were always ſent by the aſſembly to the council, and from that time the practice has conſtantly been obſerved 'till NOW.

As to the ſecond point.

The inſtructions to every governor ſince have been of the ſame tenor; and indeed no freſh grant of privileges to the aſſembly has been ſo much as attempted to be, nor can with *Truth* be, urged. But there is one of a *contrary* tendency, where the governor is not to iſſue money, but by his warrant by and with the advice and conſent of the council.

"But the aſſembly may, nevertheleſs, be PERMITTED, from time to time, to view and examine all accompts of money diſpoſed of by virtue of laws made by them."

If the inſtruction giving the council a power to frame, alter and amend money bills, is of force and validity, which, being incorporated with the law, can admit of no doubt, it muſt authoriſe them likewiſe to look into every thing *relative* to ſuch bills: For it would imply a groſs abſurdity *to give a Power* of doing a thing, compoſed of various parts, a conſideration of *every one of which* is neceſſary to form the judgment, and at the ſame time *to reſtrain* the exerciſe of that judgment, by concealing *any one* of thoſe parts: For it is a known and uncontroverted rule, that *qui finem dat, dat media ad finem neceſſaria*, in order to accompliſh any end propoſed, you muſt make uſe of the neceſſary means for it; and the *more ſo* in this province, where *many* of theſe accompts are for ſervices done by the advice of council, who muſt therefore be the beſt judges of them.

From an obſtinate perſeverance in that miſtaken opinion, that becauſe an *independent* body, which acknowledges *no Superior*, enjoys certain rights and privileges, that therefore an *inferior*, *ſubordinate* and *dependent* body has an equal claim to them, this province may be drawn into real dangers, and finally ſuffer the greateſt evils.

The diſparity between this province and her mother-country is great and obvious; there the people cannot be bound by any law that is not made *with* their own conſent. The people of this province likewiſe, it is true, do conſent to the making of laws for their own government in *a limited and qualified Way*. But it is well known, that they are bound by laws made not only *without*, but even *againſt* their conſent, * whenever the parliament of *Great-Britain* find it neceſſary to interpoſe their authority for OUR GOOD, which either we *do not ſee* or *do not purſue*; as they undoubtedly will do in preventing our drawing evils on ourſelves by too *immoderate* and *frantic* an uſe of thoſe privileges we are *now* permitted to enjoy.

But as the gradations in *Vice* are regularly progreſſive, 'till they terminate in a diſſolute and abandoned courſe of life, ſo the *Claims* of the aſſembly with regard to privileges, which at firſt began by making ſmall advances upon our conſtitution without receiving any check, have gradually riſen to ſuch a pitch, that every new whim and conceit of a *ſplenetic Mind* or *innovating Genius*, is immediately reſolved into privilege. And as power is ever aſſuming, and ill brooks controul, a doctrine is lately laid down and *publicly avowed* by them, in a meſſage of the 15th of *April* to the governor, in which they deny any legiſlative power or authority to be in the council: *This* point once gained, *this* reſtraint upon any exorbitancy of an aſſembly once removed, all power muſt of courſe center with them. *This* was the plan of 1648: *That* ſucceeded; and the train of evils that flowed from it are too notorious to be expatiated upon. *This* is the object now ſtruck at, and to ſerve that purpoſe is the ſtroke given. Too plain is the deſign to be miſunderſtood, of too great conſequence is it to be paſſed over without obſervation.

"*Granting*, ſay they, that the perſons appointed by the king as council to adviſe his majeſty's governors in *America*, *have* a power to act in a legiſlative capacity, or as an upper houſe, as the council are pleaſed to call themſelves, which we think *may be denied with a great deal of Reaſon, 'till an Act of Parliament ſhall be made to give them ſuch a Power, &c.*"

Perhaps it might have too much the air of *Sarcaſm* to admit this propoſition, and to aſk in conſequence of it, *when* the act of parliament paſſed to give *the Aſſembly* the privileges of the houſe of commons in *Great-Britain*? *Whether* the crown has not as much power to appoint a council, as it has to give the liberty of chuſing an aſſembly? And *whether* the aſſembly claim any authority as a legiſlative body, but *immediately* from the crown, and in the *ſame Right* that the council do?

"As the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require a ſpeedy ſupply to his majeſty, eſpecially the important work of building a fort in the *Cherokee* nation; and as the public good is our only aim, we are deſirous to fall upon ANY EXPEDIENT that may ſave the province from the impending danger, therefore are READY TO PREPARE another bill for accompliſhing theſe ends, which WE will preſent to your excellency, if you ſhall THINK FIT to give your aſſent to the ſame."

Their ZEAL is ſo predominant, that it is *extraordinary* to find an inclination in them to *wait* the formality of a governor's aſſent. But it is difficult to reconcile this new manner of enacting laws by *Two* branches of the legiſlature with that part of the ſame meſſage, where they ſay,

"We look upon the *Britiſh* conſtitution to be the *beſt* that ever was eſtabliſhed, we are very deſirous, 'tis our only aim, to have the public buſineſs carried on in this province, as the ſame is done in our mother-country, as nearly as may be, and conſiſtently with our charter, rights, and privileges."

In *Great-Britain* laws are known to be enacted by three eſtates. That is admitted to be the *beſt* method: They would approach it as near as may be *conveniently*: They are the judges of that *Convenience*, and by a SUPERIORITY of genius have diſcovered that *Two* is neareſt to *Three*. If they preferred four branches, they would *equally as much* reſemble their mother-country. But the words of the charter,

* *The laws relating to paper currency, private banks, duties upon our commodities, navigation act, for the better recovering debts in* America, *&c.*

charter, " as nearly as may be conveniently agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms of *England*, " refer to the *Matter* of the laws to be enacted, and not to the *Perſons or Branches* enacting.

That the council have exerciſed a legiſlative right, though in a much inferior degree to the houſe of peers in *Great-Britain*, is evident from *Experience*: That they have at this time the ſame authority for exerciſing *that* right that the people indiſputably have of ſending repreſentatives to the aſſembly, will appear as fully by the charter itſelf, as it does by the king's commiſſion to his governor.

This is certain, they are a body that the aſſembly are not ſo well acquainted with as they ſhould be. If they had, they would not have fallen into the inconſiſtency of *finding Fault* with the imperfection in their conſtitution, *becauſe they are removable* at pleaſure and not hereditary as the houſe of lords are, and at the ſame time of pointing out the *Benefit to the Public* from the governor's *Power of ſuſpending or removing* them from their ſtation. It would have been more diſcreet to have attacked the individuals than the body. It ſeems there is not that *Pliancy* in *their* diſpoſition, that *implicit Reſignation* to the opinion of the aſſembly, that the ſervice of his majeſty and the ſecurity of the province requires, *therefore they hope his Excellency will pleaſe to ſuſpend the Council, and appoint other Men* according to their own heart, SUCH as they may gently lead into the path they would have them walk in. It is unlucky that, before they made their requeſt, they had not diſcovered the governor's *Want of Power* to gratify it, as they were no doubt *well aſſured of his great Inclination to comply with whatever they deſired.* But they have now found, that the power given by the crown to ſuſpend, is not *arbitrary*; it is *ſo limited* as not to admit of a *wanton* exerciſe of it, to gratify the caprice or humour of a *Governor*, or his *moſt affectionate Friends*; it is to be made uſe of only againſt ſuch as neglect or betray that truſt which by the conſtitution they are inveſted with, and which by their oaths they have engaged faithfully and conſcientiouſly to diſcharge.

Let the world conſider, that the families and eſtates of the members of the council, *ſuch as they are*, are moſtly in this province; that the *Advantages* they receive from a long attendance as council to the governor in the executive part of government, and alſo as a branch of the legiſlature, are *no greater* that what the aſſembly receives,—— *the Satisfaction of ſerving their Country, and thereby rendering the trueſt and moſt acceptable Service to our Sovereign*;—— and that their ſeats in council are only during pleaſure: ——— Then let them declare what *Temptation* there can be to induce the council to advance their *momentary Power* to the abridgment of the privileges of their POSTERITY, THEIR FRIENDS AND THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

It is immaterial whether the perſons thus circumſtanced, thus complained of, and exerciſing the ſecond branch of the legiſlature, are called *Deputies*, *Council*, *Houſe*, or BOARD, as the aſſembly affect to call them. The houſe of peers are known by various names, *Houſe of Lords*, *Houſe of Peers*, and *the Upper Houſe of Parliament*. The name will make no variation in the ſubſtance and eſſence of the thing, and the powers belonging to it.

If the palatine was repreſented by the governor, the other lords proprietors by their deputies, and the people by their delegates, the three diſtinct branches are ſo med. If the lords proprietors deputies were appointed only to adviſe the governor, as the aſſembly would have the preſent council to do, then the other lords proprietors would not have an *equal* ſhare of power with the palatine, nay they would be excluded from having *any*, whereas the right of legiſlation is given to every one *equally* with the palatine.

That theſe three diſtinct branches exiſted, is clear from the *Recital* in *Archdale's* firſt law in 1695-6, where it is admitted and acknowledged, in the moſt *explicit Terms*, by the whole community.

" Whereas the lords proprietors, out of their *paternal* care of us the inhabitants of this their colony, have been graciouſly pleaſed to impower and commiſſionate *John Archdale* to do and act ſuch things, with the *Advice* and CONSENT of three or more of their deputies, and by and with the *Advice* and CONSENT of the delegates and repreſentatives of the people, as to him and THEM ſhall ſeem moſt to conduce, *&c.* therefore the repreſentatives of the people do in moſt *humble Manner pray the Governor and* THE LORDS PROPRIETORS DEPUTIES *that it may be enacted.* " And then follows the enacting ſtile that always had been uſed, and was continued to the time of the people's renouncing their charter, " By palatine, and the REST of the true and abſolute lords proprietors of this province, by and with the advice and conſent of the REST of the members of the general aſſembly. "

That theſe DEPUTIES were a COUNCIL, appears from the act for building a ſtate-houſe in 1712.

" The commiſſioners ſhall form the model of the ſaid houſe after ſuch manner as it may moſt conveniently anſwer the end for which it is deſigned; that it ſhall contain a handſome convenient room for the COUNCIL, a large hall for the HOUSE OF COMMONS, and cloſets for the papers belonging to THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF COMMONS. "

Many of the lords proprietors diſallowances and repeals of acts paſſed here, ſhew the ſame thing.

" To the governor and COUNCIL of *South-Carolina.* "

The term, " and the REST of the members of the general aſſembly, " ſhews there were more than *Two* diſtinct eſtates: For if the deputies were no branch of the legiſlature, the form of enacting would have been, *By the Palatine and the Members of the General Aſſembly*; or, as the form is in *Pennſylvania*, by governor, &c. *by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Freemen in General Aſſembly met.*

But if this had been *otherwiſe*, it is plain, that the *People themſelves* underſtood, and tho't it moſt eligible, that there ſhould be *Three* diſtinct branches of the legiſlature; for at the *intermediate Time* between their renouncing the proprietary

proprietary government, and the king's receiving them more immediately under his own government, when they modelled the legiſlature ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN WISH, we ſee the laws enacted by *the Governor, by and with the Advice and Conſent of* THE COUNCIL, *and the Repreſentatives.*

Upon a *further* peruſal, will be found this title to an act in 1722.

" An eſtimate of the charges of the government, that is and will be due on the 25th of *March* next 1723, *to be provided for by the General Aſſembly*, and agreed to *by the Committee of* BOTH HOUSES appointed for that purpoſe. "

This ERROR in calling and conſidering the middle branch of the legiſlature, *Deputies, Council*, and HOUSE, prevailed 'till the preſent *enlightened* aſſembly made this new diſcovery.

For no longer ago than the 11th of *May* 1754, the aſſembly, in their addreſs to the governor, take notice of his *Affection* and *Regard* for the Welfare of the province, lately expreſſed in his excellency's ſpeech to BOTH HOUSES.

When the majority of the aſſembly become better acquainted with the excellency of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, they will diſcern the indulgence that has been ſhewn to this province by extending the *eſſential* parts of it hither. They will not, it is to be hoped, aſſert againſt *Reaſon*, as they have done againſt *Fact* and *Experience*: They will, it is to be wiſhed, *at leaſt* have ſo much regard for their *Poſterity*, as not to draw on them thoſe evils, which their forefathers have avoided, by *not preſuming* to call in queſtion that power that is *co-eval* and *co-equal* with their own.

If this truth can be any longer doubted of, let them caſt their eyes a little further, and read the *Introduction* to every diſallowance and repeal by the king, of acts paſſed here ſince his majeſty's taking this province under his more immediate protection.

" Whereas BY COMMISSION UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF GREAT-BRITAIN, the governor, COUNCIL, and aſſembly are authorized and impowered to *make, conſtitute* and *ordain* laws, &c. "

But the favourite propoſition is, *that the legiſlative Power of the Council muſt be annihilated. Aſſertions* take the place of *Argument*. The charter, it is ſaid, gives them *no ſuch Power*; that nothing can give them *ſuch a Power* but an act of parliament; and that *no ſuch Power* has been given them by any act of parliament; that the conſtitution of this country is compoſed of only *Two* legiſlative branches, a governor and the commons houſe of aſſembly; and therefore that the commons houſe of aſſembly preſenting a bill for any purpoſes of government to the governor, and his aſſenting to it, will give it the force and validity of a law.

And then again *immediately*, as if they were determined to *be* confuted *by the changing Sides*, " The council *are a Branch of the Legiſlature*; for they WANTONLY reject tax bills, they *withhold* tax-bills; from this conduct of theirs, *in not paſſing Bills*, our *Grievances* ariſe; by this we are UNAVOIDABLY expoſed to *Dangers, Calamities, Evils, &c.* "

Thus their arguments, like *two-edged Swords*, are intended to cut on the oppoſite ſides. Some may be made proſelytes of by *One Part*, and ſome by *the other*. If all can but be brought, even by *different Principles*, into the *ſame Opinion*, laying blame or odium on the council, the *Point* is gained, and the *End* anſwered.

Miſtake may admit of excuſe, as candour will acknowledge and correct it when diſcovered: But this abſurdity has its foundation in *Malice*: And as the *Superſtructure* is compoſed of ill-connected parts, it will, like *other bad Buildings*, fall to pieces without the help of any extraneous force.

Can it be convincing or concluſive to a common underſtanding, to be told, that the council *cannot proceed* with a bill, and that their doing it would be to *aſſume a Power* they have not, and yet that *they are to blame for* NOT *having proceeded in it.*

The council admit, that they act as a legiſlative body by virtue of no other power or authority than his majeſty's SIGN MANUAL, and his majeſty's COMMISSION and INSTRUCTIONS to his governor; and they take an OATH to defend all his majeſty's *Juriſdictions, Pre-eminences*, and *Authorities* by act of parliament or OTHERWISE.

Beſides the inſtructions already mentioned, there is one that obliges " the governor to obſerve, in paſſing all laws, that the ſtile of enacting the ſame be, by the GOVERNOR, COUNCIL, and ASSEMBLY. "

Another ſays, " That in every act which ſhall be tranſmitted (and all are ordered to be tranſmitted) the *ſeveral Dates*, or *reſpective Times* when the ſame paſſed the ASSEMBLY, the COUNCIL, and received YOUR ASSENT, be particularly expreſſed. "

But if it was admitted, for argument's ſake, that it is *unconſtitutional* for the council to be a branch of the legiſlature, that they *never did* exerciſe any ſuch power, that his majeſty *never* gave or *intended* to give them any ſuch, and *even* that he has *no Authority* to give any ſuch; but that he has *ſo circumſcribed* the power of his governor, that he cannot give his aſſent to any bill without having the advice and conſent of the council ſo to do.

What are the advantages that will accrue to the province from ſuch an admiſſion? Will the buſineſs of the public be more *expeditiouſly* or *better* carried on?

If this practice ſhould prevail, let the *Errors* of a bill preſented to the governor by the aſſembly be *ever ſo groſs*, or *ever ſo numerous*, they muſt either be enacted into a law, or the unexceptionable parts of the bill muſt drop.

The governor lays it before the council, and aſks their advice and conſent whether he ſhall aſſent to it.—— They are of opinion he ought not.—— *What then?*——He cannot paſs it: And the bill muſt die. For the only parliamentary ſtep the governor can take in, either to *aſſent* to it, or to ſay, he will *conſider* of it; which is his *parliamentary Language of rejecting it.*

If it is a bill of that conſequence, that the public will ſuffer for the want of what is intended to be provided for by it, there muſt be a *Prorogation*, that it may be altered and brought in again, and ſo *toties quoties* from PASSION-WEEK even to CHRISTMAS-

Week

Week, 'till the council think it is brought to such a degree of perfection, that the governor may assent to it.

If a tax-bill is laid before them by the governor; they find a *Schedule* is referred to; they can't judge of the *Propriety* or of the *Truth* of the *Allegations* in it, without seeing that *Schedule*; that *Schedule* refers to *Accompts*, upon which it is founded; they cannot say the public does not pay too much, or that the creditor of the public has as much as in conscience and justice he ought to have, without seeing *those Accompts*; they will not give the governor their advice in a blind and implicit manner to assent to the bill. Is not the advice to be given according to *Judgment?* Can a judgment be formed without having the *Facts* before them?

According to this *Refinement* of the constitution, in all human probability no bill would ever pass. As *it is*, messages frequently pass, and conferences are held, between the council and assembly, before the bills are brought to such maturity as to be fit for the governor's assent.

Upon this plan of *Refinement*, the council's power over the bill would be *as great* as it is at present; the inconveniences and delays to the members of assembly would be *greater*; and the public would at last be deprived of that *Benefit* they had reason to promise themselves from the *sage and important Appearance of so many Representatives.*

Upon a *Recapitulation* of the several parts of this *Vindication*, it will be found, that if the repeated advice of the council had been fortunately attended to, the fort in the *Cherokees* had been *long since built*; after many opportunities had been lost, that yet a *small* detachment might have been at *Tennessee* the *End of February* last, and the whole body by the *Middle of April*. The not passing the tax-bill in *April* could not surely have been foreseen in *January*; nor could a transaction in *April* have prevented those that were to be employed from leaving the town in *February* and *March*.

And therefore, that the governor's not fulfilling his engagements to the *Cherokees* cannot arise from the council's not passing the tax-bill.

Had the assembly sent the accounts *according to constant Usage*, instead of attempting to destroy the legislative powers of the council, the tax-bill would have been proceeded in. It was in the power of the assembly, by doing *this*, to remedy the evils they complain of. By *this*, it was in the power of the assembly, not only to have carried on the fortifications in *Charles-Town*, but to have given maintenance to many of the *Acadians* by employing them in those works, since they would not remove the *Dangers* apprehended from them, and which, in one of their messages to the governor, they said *they could not lose Sight of*.

It has appeared, that the *Precariousness* and *Uncertainty* of passing tax-laws do not proceed from the council; but from the assembly's setting up NEW claims and pretences, speciously disguised with the name of *Privileges*, though ill-founded and unsupported by *Usage* or *Reason*, which they would sooner suffer the public to be shipwreck'd, than they would recede from.

It has been evident also, that the council's having rejected two tax-bills did not proceed from *Wantonness* in them; but from a lavish, or to use *with Propriety* an expression adopted in the remonstrance, a *wanton* provision being made and insisted upon by the assembly for the supposed services of a person, when they had no evidence to produce of his *Merit*: That their passing the third, transcribed *Verbatim* from the second, did not arise from a conviction that they had acted *wrong* in rejecting the other two, but from a *superior* consideration, from a generous regard for the honour of *Carolina*; that the province might not labour under the disgrace and imputation of not having exerted itself in defence of his majesty's just rights, after the point so *essential* to the constitution as the *Independency* of the council, as a *Branch* of the legislature, had been so fully established by their rejecting the two former bills.

It has been obvious, that the commons house of assembly have not, nor can, consistently with the constitution of this province, enjoy ALL the same privileges that are enjoyed by the house of commons in *Great-Britain*; and that the council must, agreeable to this constitution, exercise a legislative power, though in a much inferior degree to that exercised by the house of peers in *Great-Britain*; and that without such power, the constitution of this province can in no respect be said to have *any Affinity* with that of *Great-Britain*, the excellence of which commands our *Admiration*, as our imitation of it will insure our *Safety*, and which the assembly cannot imitate without acknowledging that power in the council as A FIRST PRINCIPLE.

Upon the whole.

The council are filled with the greatest zeal for his majesty's honour and the welfare of this province; and they sincerely lament the unhappy situation it must be in, from the interruptions *that have been*, and *are likely to be*, given to the public business in general assembly. The satisfaction they receive from a conviction that they don't contribute towards it, administers but small consolation to them. They would not have made this appeal to the public, if they had not perceived *Jealousies* infused into people's minds, in order to cast an *Odium* upon their conduct. When it has been so publicly arraigned, it becomes them to break thro' a silence (which their moderation hath hitherto imposed upon them) which might be looked upon as an admission of those charges that have been so *laboriously misrepresented* and so *industriously propagated*. They are not in the least desirous of making any advances or encroachments upon the privileges of *others*, but their duty to his majesty, to their country, and to themselves, call upon them to defend *the Post* that has been entrusted to their care.

All that they have had in view, upon this disagreeable occasion, hath been to clear themselves from blame, where it has *unjustly* been cast upon them. And if in the course of this vindication any *unwelcome Truths* are fixed on those, whose misrepresentations have obliged them to lay open the real state of things, it has been *involuntary and exerted from them*. They have avoided all *fallacious Arts*, or *Asperity of Language*, that might give *specious Colours* or a

keener

keener Edge to their arguments. The *Juſtice* of their cauſe needs not the *one*, nor would their *Moderation* admit of the *other*, however *excuſable* in them the *Treatment* they have received might have rendered it.

It is not for want of a DUE RESPECT that no notice is taken AT PRESENT of his excellency's ANSWER to the REMONSTRANCE. Perhaps *a little Time*, though it may be needleſs to give MORE LIGHT, may give a more PROPER OPPORTUNITY.

By Order of the Houſe,

WILLIAM SIMPSON, *C.C.*

CHARLES-TOWN, June 3.

ON Tueſday laſt arrived here (in His Majeſty's Ship *Winchelſea*, Capt. *Hale*), His Excellency *WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON*, Eſq; our NEW GOVERNOR; and was received with every poſſible Mark of Reſpect and unfeigned Joy. His Excellency landed about 3 o'Clock, P.M. and the ſame Afternoon his Commiſſion was publiſhed in the Council-Chamber, as it was afterwards in *Granville's* Baſtion, in the uſual Manner: From whence he proceeded to the Houſe of Mr. *John Gordon*, where an elegant Entertainment had been provided for him by the Members of His Majeſty's Honourable Council. To conclude the Night agreeable to the Day, a far greater Number of Houſes were illuminated in this Town than had ever been before upon any Occaſion; the Bay in particular made a very beautiful Appearance with the Lights arranged along the Balconies —— It would have too much the Air of Compliment, to inſert here what has been mentioned of him in numberleſs Letters, and what may in Conſequence be expected under his Adminiſtration: But it may juſtly be inferred from them, that both the Governed and the Governor cannot fail of being happy; may He therefore be bleſs'd with uninterrupted Health, and We with his long Continuance among us.

" Be all thy Labours, all thy Cares purſu'd
" Chiefly to one great End, thy Country's Good;
" Be this in *India*, as in *Britain*, known
" The ruling Paſſion of a LYTTELTON:
" So ſhall the Weſtern World reſound thy Fame,
" And *CAROLINA* bleſs thy Patriot Name. "

BOSTON, March 29.

TUESDAY evening laſt came to town from fort William-Henry at lake George, capt. Robert Rogers, who has made himſelf famous in theſe parts of America, by his courage and activity with his ſcouting parties near Crown-Point. He informs, that on the firſt inſtant he went out with a ſcout of 55 men to diſtreſs the enemy, and on the 5th came in ſight of the fort, and continued undiſcovered round it 3 days, waiting an opportunity to take ſome priſoners, but without ſucceſs. On the 9th in the evening they ſet fire to 2 dwelling-houſes and 9 barns, which alarmed the enemy, upon which he returned. The next morning they heard 3 cannon fired at the fort, which capt. Rogers ſuppoſed were to alarm Ticonderago; and being within 10 miles of it, he, with 6 of his party, went to view the fort there, and came ſo near in the evening, as to ſee the centinels on the walls: They afterwards joined their companions, and made the beſt of their way back to fort William-Henry, where they all arrived ſafe on the 15th, except an Indian (one of the party) who was aſleep in one of the barns when they ſet fire to it, and who was ſo much burnt, that he died before they returned.

New-York, April 5. On the 15th of laſt month, Sir William Johnſon, being at Albany, received advice with a belt of wampum from the Oneidas, that they were apprehenſive a body of French and Indians were upon their march in order to attack Oſwego or the great Carrying-place. At 10 o'clock the ſame night Sir William ſet out for Schenectady, ordered a party of the militia from thence, and the militia from Schohary and the Mohawk's river to follow him: He then proceeded to mount Johnſon, got together what Whites and Indians he could muſter, next morning he ſet out for the great Carrying-place, and by the time he reach'd the German Flats, his army conſiſted of about 1000 militia, and ſome Indians, and was afterwards joined by 300 more of the militia, but on his receiving intelligence by ſome of the Oneidas, that their ſcouts had been out, and could make no diſcovery of the enemy, he returned home, after having travelled near 200 miles in 6 days.

By an expreſs that arrived here on friday laſt from Albany, we are told, that a number of French and Indians had attacked lieut. Bull, and 30 men, that were poſted at the upper end of the Great Carrying-Place; that he and ſome of his people were killed, and a ſmall ſtore with ſome proviſions in it, burnt; and that they were in pain for ſome of their battoes, which they feared were cut off by the enemy. But we hope we ſhall be able to give a more particular account of this affair in our next, as a courier from the general is hourly expected.

By the ſame expreſs we are alſo told, that Sir William Johnſon was again ſet out, with as many of the militia and Indians as his time would permit him to get together, and was determined to ſcour the woods on both ſides of the Mohawk's river, and proceed as far as Oſwego, if he found it neceſſary.

Philadelphia, April 8. We have advice from Carliſle, in Cumberland county, that on thurſday laſt M'Cord's fort, in Conecocheague, was burnt by the Indians, and that 27 perſons were killed and miſſing: That one M'Dowell was found dead and ſcalped a little way from the fort, alſo a little girl, one of thoſe they carried off with them: And that three parties had gone out in purſuit of them, two of which were returned without ſucceſs, but the third was not come in at the date of our intelligence.

We alſo hear from the ſame place, that ſome Indians have been ſeen very lately within 7 or 8 miles of that town: That Patterſon's fort, on Juniata, was fired on ſeveral times by them a few

few days ago, and one Mitchelltree carried off from it: That a few of them have been seen about fort Granville, also on Juniata: That a fort on Potowmack was lately surprized and taken by them, and that all in it, except 3 who made their escape, were murdered: And that the inhabitants of Cumberland county in general, are in the greatest distress and confusion imaginable, many of them leaving their habitations, not knowing where to go, nor what to do.

New-York, April 12. Four brass 12-pounders, with all their accoutrements, were landed here on thursday last from Virginia.

Upwards of 60 recruits arrived here last friday from Philadelphia; and recruiting officers are beating up to compleat our provincial forces, with great success, from the great encouragement given by this government to each able-bodied man who shall inlist in the service for the expedition against Crown-Point, being allowed 5 l. bounty, and have the same cloathing, pay, &c. as those had who were employed in the like service last year.

Yesterday a number of vessels with colonel Schuyler's regiment of the New-Jersey provincials, passed by this city in their way to Albany.

By several people that arrived here from Albany since our last, we have the following account, viz. That a party of 10 *Mohawks were arrived there, from a scout, having been as far as Crown Point, and had brought with them the scalp of a French officer, whom they killed in sight of the fort. During the time they hovered off that place they observed about* 300 *French and Indians to march out, as they supposed, to make an excursion on our frontiers; and it is imagined, was the same party that killed lieut. Catling and the Albany-man, near fort Edward, and that did so much damage at the Great Carrying-place, about the* 18*th of March last, of which we expected to give our readers a circumstantial account in this week's paper. What we have been able to collect from some letters, and verbal information, is as follows, viz.*

That about the 18*th of March, a large body of French and Indians, attacked and cut off* 16 *of our batteaus, near the Carrying-Place, and either killed or captivated the greatest part of the people; that as soon as the officer that commanded about* 35 *men that were posted there heard the firing, he detached a party to their assistance, and as they did not return agreeable to his expectation, he sent another detachment, which so weakened the garison, that a number of the enemy wheay in ambush, rushed in, put them all to the sword, blew up the powder, and destroyed the garison, whilst the rest of the enemy were engaged with our people, whom they killed or carried off, as only one was arrived at fort Williams, the* 20*th of March, as will appear by the following letter.*

Extract of a Letter from Fort Williams, dated March 20, 1756.

"*These may serve to inform you, that we arrived here safe yesterday about* 11 *o'clock. The people that were transporting Lansing's provisions, were attack'd between this and the marsh, by a body of French and Indians, and are all, but one that got in here, either killed or taken prisoners. The fort at Wood-Creek is burnt down, and none of Lansing's men, or the red coats, are as yet come in. Just now the commissary arrived from Oswego, and informs us, that the* 20 *batteaus sent there by capt. Williams, were safe arrived, to their great joy, and that the people in garison were pretty hearty. All Lansing's provisions are destroyed, as well as the powder that was in the garison, the people laid in heaps and burnt. —— Just now* 70 *of our Indians are come in, and acquaint us, that by the tracks of the enemy, there must have been at least* 500 *of them.*" ——

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMAICA muscovado sugar, extraordinary good, in hogsheads barrels or kegs, and *Barbados* rum just imported: To be sold cheap by *Thomas Smith*, jun.

Who has also about 30 hogsheads of choice old *Barbados, Antigua* and *St Kitt's* rum to sell, by the hogshead or smaller cask.

By Order of the Master.

THE Annual Feast, &c. of *St. George's* Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS being appointed to be on Thursday the 24th Instant (*June*) at *Dorchester*, all the Members, and other Brethren, are requested to attend in their proper Cloathing. Tickets, at 30*s.* each, may be had of the Stewards. *John Skene,*

N. B. None to be admitted without Tickets. *Robert Dymes, Edward Legge, Samuel Postell.*

TO BE SOLD on *Wednesday* the 16th Instant, a Cargo of LIKELY and HEALTHY

NEGROES,

Just imported in the Snow *Hope*, Capt. *William Lugen*, directly from *Africa*, by *INGLIS & PICKERING.*

YESTERDAY Morning a Silver watch case was found by *James Tonge*, on board the Brigt. *Squirrel*. The owner may have it, upon proper application to justice *Simpson*, and paying for this advertisement.

CAME in the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. *Curling*, from *London*, and taken away by mistake from the wharf when landed, a case mark'd S. C. with a figure 4 and crow foot between. Whoever has got the case by mistake, is requested to send it to Mr. *John McQueen*.

ALEXANDER SHEPPARD, has removed from the house of *Mary Frost*, to the corner house adjoining Mr. *Benjamin Godfrey's*, where Mr *Peyas* lately lived, where he continues a victualling house, stabling, &c. and hopes the gentlemen that have he etofore been so kind as to give him their custom will continue it, as he purposes to use his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction.

STRAY'D from Mr. *Fuller's* on *Ashley River*, a large bay mare, branded on the off hip and shoulder S, and upon the mountieg buttock T R, and has some remarkable saddle spots. Whoever brings her to my plantation near *Dorchester*, shall have 5 l. reward. *Stephen Cater.*

TO

TO BE LETT

BY the subscriber, and entered upon in a month or six weeks, as it may best suit the lessee, a large and commodious brick two-story house, with a kitchen, store house, chair house, garden, and all other conveniencies thereto: pleasantly situate near *White Point* in *Charles-Town*, being the messuage of the late Mr. *Samuel Peronneau* deceased, where he lived, opposite the hon. *Edward Fenwicke*, Esq. And as the subscriber has a small parcel of fresh dry goods lately imported, to sell at a very low advance for ready money only, and proposes to remove by the said time into her corner house near *White Point* aforesaid, where Mr. *De Brahm* lived; in case any of the said goods should remain unsold, she will there continue to dispose of them on the same terms. She has also to let, a neat commodious wooden house, ground and appurtenances, near Mr. *Timothy Phillips*'s, at the same place.

ELIZABETH PERONNEAU.

ALL PERSONS to whom the late Mr. *Benjamin Harvey* deceased's estate is indebted, are desired to send in their several accompts and demands duly proved and attested, to the subscriber, executrix of his last will and testament, that proper methods may be taken for the discharge of his just debts: And such as any ways indebted to the said estate, are also desired to discharge the same by the 20th of *July* next, at furthest. Several persons having borrowed books of the deceased in his life time, the subscriber also requests such, to take this notice, and return them immediately, as it is impracticable for her to send to each particular borrower.

Elizabeth Harvey.

STRAY'D from the plantation of Mr. Stephen Manyck, the following horses, viz.

A large grey horse, branded 7 on the mounting shoulder, about 15 hands high.

A black horse branded with TR in one and a flower de luce

A small bay horse, branded with a flower de luce.

A small grey horse, branded RI with a S over them.

And a small red roan mare, branded with an S.

Also stray'd from my plantation at Santee, a white horse, branded thus ⊽, Whoever takes up any of the said stray'd horses, and delivers them to my overseer at Santee, or to me in Charles-Town, shall have a reward of 40 *s.* for each.

Isaac Manyck.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation in March last, a young yellow fellow named Frank, about 24 years of age, and this country born, is middle sized, and has a scar on the upper part of his nose: He also ran away last year, and then passed for a free negro by the name of John Williams. Whoever delivers him to me at Goose-Creek, or to the warden of the work-house, shall have a reward of 5 *l.* *Thomas Smith.*

RUN AWAY from the work-house, on wednesday the 26th of May, a short thick negro fellow, named *Ishmael*, formerly belonging to Capt. *Simmons*, speaks very thick, has a blemish in his left eye, and ran away naked. Whoever delivers him to me in Charles Town, or to the warden of the work-house, shall have 10 *l.* reward And whoever harbours or entertains him, may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost severity, by *Tho. Bacle.*

Mr. *Artemas Elliott* gives me information of a small black stray horse, branded W on the mounting shoulder. The claimant must apply to, and prove his property before, *Wm. Simpson*, J.P.

JUST imported in the Sloop *George*, Capt. *Gilcrist* from *Madeira* an exceeding good parcel of wines, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks, superior to the usual imports, and gauging near or about 120 gallons to the pipe. A few pipes of the first quality of those usually shipped for the *London* market: To be sold very reasonably, by

Gabriel Manigault or *John Savage.*

IMPORTED LATELY

By the Subscriber,

FROM *Madera*, in the Victory, Capt. Patterson, and the Mary Gallop, Capt Robt Duncanson,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF WINES,

which will be sold at reasonable prices.

CHARLES MAYNE.

LATELY IMPORTED in some of the last vessels from *New York*, *Biscay* flour, and rum: Also in the sloop *George*, Capt. *Gilcrist*, directly from *Madera*, a small parcel of wine, being in quality such as are generally shipped to *New York*, and reputed to be the best growth of *Madera*. To be sold by *Robert Pierce Henderson.*

TO BE SOLD,

BY Thomas Smith on the Bay in Charles Town, a brick house in Union-street, next but one to the corner of Broad street: Also a vacant lot, joining Mr. George Sommers on the Bay, about 23 feet front, and the same depth with Mr. Sommers's lot. Any person inclined to purchase the said house and lot, or either of them, may apply to the above

Thomas Smith.

STOLEN or stray'd from off *Charles-Town* green, a dark bay horse, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock *I S*, the *I* not very plain. Whoever delivers him to the subscriber in *Charles Town*, shall have 40 *s.* reward. Also a bright bay horse, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder with a bow and arrow. Whoever delivers him to me shall have 10 *l.* reward.

William Burrows.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber,

AT Goose Creek, a tract of land upon Wizyah-River, containing 1280 acres, 8 or 900 of which is cypress swamp and marsh, and extraordinary good for corn, rice and indico, about 100 more is oak and hiccory, and the rest pine land. Any person inclined to purchase, may treat with

Thomas Smith.

At a Court of Common Pleas begun and holden at Charles Town, *on the second tuesday in* May, 1756.

JONATHAN BRYAN, JONATHAN FRAMPTON, FRANCIS YONGE, JOHN SKENE, and WILLIAM BUCHANAN, having been duly summoned and returned to serve as jurors at the said court, made default; for which they are fineable at *five pounds* proclamation money each, unless they make good and sufficient excuses upon oath, at the adjournment of the said court, why the said fines should not be respectively levied.

Dugal Campbell, CI C P.

THE Owners of the following strays may apply to the subscriber. A brown bay gelding, branded I with an a cross: A sorrel pacing gelding, blazed face, with a rail foot in the blaze, branded on the mounting shoulder GM, the upper part of the M forming a heart, and on the off shoulder a new brand like a pair of shears: A bay pacing gelding, branded A: A large bay pacing gelding, branded AM, in one

JOHN SKENE.

ALL perſons indebted by bonds, or any other ways, to the eſtate of Mr. *Joſeph Fuller*, late of St. Andrew's pariſh, deceaſed, are hereby required to pay and diſcharge the ſame, to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, without delay, or by the firſt day of *July* next at furtheſt; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accompts and demands properly atteſted, in order to be paid; that all matters relating to the ſaid eſtate may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible: To that end, all the deceaſed's perſonal eſtate, conſiſting of valuable ſlaves (ſome of which are tradeſmen and ſawyers), horſes, cattle, and other ſtock, plantation implements, plate, houſhold goods and other things, WILL BE SOLD at the plantation of the ſaid deceaſed, on the ſouth ſide of Aſhley river, (where he lived), at public outcry, on ſuch terms as ſhall be openly declared at the ſale, which will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on wedneſday the 16th of JUNE 1756, or if that ſhould not prove a fair day, then on the firſt fair day following. *Sarah Simpſon*, adminiſtratrix, *Thomas Fuller*, adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue,

IN *Beaufort*, *Port Royal*, at the uſual place on the Bay, on tueſday the 15th day of JUNE, 1756, all the perſonal eſtate of *Lawrence Wolferſton* deceaſed (late of the ſame place), conſiſting of houſhold goods, a few breeding mares, ſome horſes, and a billiard table: The condition of payment will be known at the ſale.

NOTICE is likewiſe given to all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, whether by bond, note, accompt or otherwiſe, that they pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of *July* next, after which time they will be under the neceſſity of putting them into the hands of a lawyer for their more ſpeedy ſettlement, which it will then be abſolutely neceſſary to make in order to ſatisfy the creditors.

John Chapman, & Co. } Admrs.
John Gordon }

ALL Perſons are hereby cautioned, not to credit any perſon or perſons, on any pretence whatever, on account of the eſtates, either of Mr. *Richard Baker*, or *Thomas Cater*, both late of *St. George's* pariſh, deceaſed, without a written order from me; as no debts either heretofore, or hereafter contracted (without ſuch an order), will be allowed of, or diſcharged by

William Maine, Executor.

RUN AWAY in *Auguſt* laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a well-ſet *Guiney* negro fellow, named *Mingo*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, talks faſt, but ſpeaks pretty good *Engliſh*, the white of his eyes mix'd with red, and was cloathed in white negro cloth. Whoever delivers him to the overſeer on my plantation at Horſe-ſavannah, or to me in Charles-Town, ſhall have *Twenty Pounds* reward from

Samuel Wainwright.

TIMOTHY COLLINS,

INTENDING (God willing) to depart this province by the 20th of *June* next at fartheſt, begs the favour of all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accompts as ſoon as poſſible before that day, and thoſe to whom he is indebted, to bring in theirs that they may be diſcharged.

ALL Perſons to whom the late Mr. *Peter Cattell* was any ways indebted, are deſired to find in their accompts properly atteſted to the ſubſcriber. Thoſe perſons who have the effects of ſaid *Cattell* in their hands, are deſired to deliver them immediately to *Charles Cattell*, Admr.

ON Monday the 14th of *June* next, (if the ſame be a fair day, if not, on the next fair day after) WILL BE SOLD to the higheſt bidder, by the ſubſcriber *William Miles*, in right of *Sarah* his wife, adminiſtratrix of Capt. *John Reily* deceaſed, at his dwelling houſe near Bacon bridge, for ready money, about 16 valuable ſlaves, ſome houſhold goods, horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, plantation tools and implements.

And on Wedneſday the 16th day of *June* aforeſaid (if the ſame be a fair day, if not, on the next fair day after), will be alſo ſold, in like manner, at the plantation of the ſaid Capt. *John Reily*, at Spoon ſavannah, about 60 or 70 valuable ſlaves, amongſt which are ſmiths, carpenters, coopers, and ſawyers; alſo a quantity of rough rice and corn, a large ſtock of horſes and neat cattle, hogs, goats, houſhold goods and furniture, carts, plantation tools and implements; alſo a ſtock of cattle as they run, in number about 350 or 400 head, at a cowpen on the forks of Saltcatcher river, all being late the eſtate of the ſaid Capt. *John Reily* deceaſed.

AND notice is hereby given, to all perſons to whom the ſaid John Reily was at the time of his deceaſe in any wiſe indebted, to bring in their accompts of ſuch debts forthwith: And to all perſons that were at the ſame time in any wiſe indebted to him, to pay ſuch their debts immediately, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued without further notice.

WILLIAM MILES, *junior.*

RUN away from *Archibald Scott* of *James-Iſland*, a ſhort well ſet negro fellow, middle aged, and named *Julius*, had on a blue negro cloth jacket, and white negro cloth trowſers, but carried other cloaths with him, ſpeaks very good *Engliſh*, and can read it alſo. Whoever brings him to his ſaid maſter, or to the Work-Houſe in *Charles-Town*, ſhall have 5 l. reward.

As he once attempted to go off the province, all maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him on board their reſpective veſſels on any pretence.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue,

AT the uſual place in *Charles-Town*, on tueſday the 8th day of *June* next, a new deck'd ſchooner, that will carry about 120 barrels of rice, draws very little water, and is well timbered with good live oak. Alſo 3 valuable boat negroes, either together or ſeparately: For further particulars inquire of *John McQueen.*

ABRAHAM CROUCH informs me of a grey horſe about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock I H. Whoever owns the ſaid horſe, muſt apply to *William Simpſon*, J. P.

RUN away from the Subſcriber near *Savannah* town, a middle ſized ſenſible negro fellow, about 30 years of age, named *James*, but now may have changed his name, as 'tis ſuppoſed wherever he is he paſſes for a free negro; he has loſt the little toe of his right foot. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and delivers him to the warden of the Work-houſe, ſhall receive 5 l. currency reward.

Alexander Shaw.

STRAY'D or STOLEN

FROM the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *March* laſt, a bay mare colt, one year old this graſs, with a white ſlip down its face, and branded on the mounting buttock $ V C. Alſo a brown cow, with a white ſlip all along her back, a very thick neck, and branded C A S. Whoever brings them to the ſubſcriber, or gives information where they may be found, ſhall have a reward of 40 s. for each. *Anne Shepheard.*

ALL former Grand-Officers, the preſent Grand and other Officers and Stewards of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the ancient and honourable Society of *Free* and *Accepted Maſons*, in the Province of *South-Carolina*, and the *preſent Maſters* and *Wardens* of all *regular conſtituted Lodges* in the ſaid Province, are deſired to aſſemble in Quarterly Communication, on the *ſecond Thurſday* in *June* 1756, at the Houſe of Brother *John Gordon* in Charles-Town.

By the Grand-Maſter's Command,
SAMUEL PERKINS, G.S.

FLOUR, Ship Bread, and ſmall pale Ale, very pleaſant for the ſummer ſeaſon, imported in the *Whiting*, Capt. *Watlington*, from *Virginia*; alſo good cordage and *Engliſh* ſail cloth, imported in Capt. *Roſs*, from *London*, to be ſold very reaſonably by

BOWMAN & YATES.

ALL Perſons who have ſuſtained any loſs on the receipt of piſtoles and pieces of eight out of the treaſury, are hereby required to make their claims for being reimburſed ſuch loſs, to the public treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of *January* next, after which time they will be excluded from the ſame.

Alſo all perſons poſſeſſed of any of the 10*l.* and 5*l.* orders, iſſued in the year 1742, are hereby required to bring the ſame to the public treaſurer to be exchanged, by the 1ſt day of *January* next, after which day none of the ſaid orders will be exchanged.

Inglis, Pickering & Wraxall,

HAVE juſt imported in the *7-Siſters*, Capt. *Jacob Whitewood* from *Madera*, 50 pipes of exceeding good wine. Alſo in the laſt veſſels from *Antigua* and *St. Chriſtophers*, a parcel of choice prize claret in hogſheads, rum, and muſcovado ſugar, all which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

☞ TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, for *one, two, or three* years credit, either together or divided, and may be entered upon immediately, *Cow-Savannah* plantation near *Dorcheſter*, containing near 1000 acres of as good land as any in the province, 23 miles from Charles Town, having good buildings of all ſorts, indico vats, and every convenience of water both for rice and indico, in compleat repair: A crop for the preſent year is planted thereon, and kept in very good order. ALSO to be ſold, ſome other tracts of land in the pariſh of *Dorcheſter*, and ſome lots in the ſaid town, with ſeveral other good tracts both *ſouthward* and *northward*; and a tract of 320 acres on *Pompon* river, joining Thomas Boone, Eſq; CHARLES WRIGHT.

AS the Partnerſhip of *Rowands & Wells* diſſolves with this month, all perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, to *Archibald Rowand*, or to me *Robert Wells*, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts forthwith to me, who have full power to receive the ſame; and it is not doubted, but any who are creditors of the ſaid parties will take ſufficient and early notice of this advertiſement. I take this opportunity of informing my friends, that I ſtill continue the ſame buſineſs as formerly in *Elliott ſtreet*. *May* 17, 1756.

ROBERT WELLS.

EXCEEDING good BOHEA Tea, any quantity not leſs than *Ten Pounds*, at 25 *s.* per pound; alſo, choice *Briſtol* beer and cyder in bottles, to be ſold at Meſſrs. *James Laurens & company's* ſtore, by *Joſeph Kerſhaw*.

Who has to ſell good Blubber in barrels.

To be Lett,

A Tenement in *Queen ſtreet*,

NEAR oppoſite to the houſe wherein the ſubſcriber lives. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may be inform'd of further particulars by

William Pinckney.

James Courtonne Jeweller,

IS removed from Broad-ſtreet into Elliott-ſtreet; where he continues to ſell, make, and mend all ſorts of jeweller's work, diamond and motto rings, and ſmall ſilver plate, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner: He has alſo by him a parcel of looſe diamonds, which he propoſes to ſet to any ladies or gentlemen's fancies at the moſt reaſonable rate; and hopes for the continuance of his friends cuſtom.

THE WINYAH *Indico-Society* having occaſion for an Uſher to their Free-School in *George-Town*, give this public notice, that any perſon recommended to the preſident or committee of the ſaid ſociety, by Mr. *William Henderſon* maſter of the free-ſchool in Charles-Town, ſhall be accepted of; and ſhall be allowed 400 *l.* currency per annum.

By order of the ſociety,
Joſeph Dubourdieu, clerk.

LOST, the 2d vol. of Dr. *Jackſon's* Works; a thick folio, and mark'd with golden letters on the lid, *Belonging to the Library in Charles-Town in Carolina.* Whoever brings it to the rev. Mr. *Richard Clark*, or to the Printer, ſhall receive 40 *s.* currency.

TAKEN by a negro boy belonging to me, about two months ſince, and rid towards Charles-Town, a bay horſe about 13 hands & 3 inches high, with a bald face and one or two white feet, a little grey about the tail, and paces, but has no brand as I can remember; he was ſome time ago ſold by Mr. Benjamin Coachman to Capt. Brazier. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and acquaints me thereof ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have 5 *l.* reward. *Tacitus Gaillard.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA. WHEREAS *Thomas MacKreth*, of Charles-Town, in the province aforeſaid, hath exhibited his petition to the chief juſtice and aſſiſtant juſtices of the court of common pleas, ſetting forth, that he is in the cuſtody of the provoſt-marſhal of this province, upon a Capias ad Reſpondendum, at the Suit of *Frederick Merckley*, for a debt by him ſued for; and that he is ready and willing to make ſurrender, on oath, to any one or more of his creditors, in truſt for the reſt, all and ſingular his eſtate, both real and perſonal, a liſt or ſchedule whereof is annexed to his ſaid petition; and praying to be admitted to the benefit of the acts of the general aſſembly of this province made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: *IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED*, that the ſaid *Frederick Merckley*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is any ways indebted be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have notice to appear at the uſual place of judicature in *Charles-Town*, at the meeting of the court of common pleas which ſhall happen next after *thirty* days from the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

May 29th, 1756. *Dougal Campbell*, Cl.C.P.

Charles-Town, June 1st, 1756.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, *for regulating the Assize of* BREAD, I have enquired the Price of *FLOUR*, and find it to be at *Five Pounds per Hundred* Pounds Weight; at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves are to weigh as follows,

White 2 *lb.* 0 *oz.* Wheaten 3 *lb.* 0 *oz.*
Houshold 4 *lb.* 0 *oz.*

William Pinckney, Commissary-General

TO BE SOLD at public Auction, AT the subscriber's house in *Gadsden's* alley, on wednesday the 23d of this instant, all the personal estate and effects late of *Robert Hamilton* taylor deceased, consisting chiefly of negroes and household furniture: The sale will begin precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. *Mary Hamilton*, Executrix.

STOLEN or STRAY'D about 2 years ago, a bay gelding, branded on the mounting buttock CB, with the C half way through the B, and on the off buttock P B somewhat defaced, which belonged to the said *Robert Hamilton*: Five pounds reward is hereby offered to any person who shall bring the same to the subscriber. *Mary Hamilton.*

EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS to be lett, on good personal security. Inquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS little Notice has been taken of our former advertisement, this is to give notice to all persons that are inclinable to subscribe towards building the parish church of *St. John's* in *Berkley* county, that unless they send in their subscriptions to the commissioners by the first monday in *August* next, they will be excluded from a right to a pew in the said church *James Cordes.*
William Moultrie. Stephen Mazyck.
Thomas Cordes. Alexander Broughton.

Went a-drift or stolen

FROM my landing on Wappoo creek, on the 8th of this instant, a cypress canow about 22 feet long and 4 feet wide, lately repaired, and part of her gunnels new: Whoever delivers her to me shall have 40 *s.* reward.

AND whereas I have frequently suffered by people's taking her a great way into the country on pretence of finding her a-drift, and detaining her without giving the proper notice in the *Gazette*: This is therefore to give notice to such persons in whose custody she may be found, that unless they do advertise her as aforesaid, I am determined to prosecute them with the utmost severity; and I do hereby promise a reward of 5 *l.* to any person who will discover such offender or offenders. *Pringle Hamilton.*

FOUND by a Negro and brought to the printer, a gold ring with a stone set in it. The owner describing it, paying for this advertisement, and allowing some small reward to the negro, may have it again, applying to the Printer.

Brought to the Work-House.

June 1*st.* A middle sized new negro fellow, with a large mark on his left cheek as if burnt, has on white negro cloth jacket, breeches and cap: Taken up at *Will-Town* near *Pon-pon.*

June 3*d.* A negro fellow who calls himself *Cæsar*, and says his master's name is *Christie*, branded on the left breast W, a small piece out of the lower part of his right ear; and has no cloaths on, but a blanket about him: Taken up on the other side of *Ashepoo* bridge.

STRAY'D or STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's plantation near *Parker's* ferry, a bay trotting horse, a little above 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder like a pitch-fork, and on the mounting shoulder HS: He is 4 years old. Also left near *Eaton's-Bridge*, seven head of cattle, *viz.* 4 steers, and 3 heifers, the best part branded with 7 F, and one or two with H S. Whoever gives intelligence of the said horse or cattle, so that they may be had again, or brings them to me at *Goose-Creek*, shall have a reasonable reward of
Henry Smith.

The horse was bred up at the *Ashley's*, and may be making that way.

JOHN WARD

Taylor, from LONDON,

NOW living in *Elliott street*, next door to Mr. *James Fowler*, makes all sorts of gentlemen's cloaths and ladies riding habits, in the newest and neatest fashions. Any gentlemen or ladies that will be pleased to employ him may depend on due attendance, and true performance of their orders, at the most reasonablest rate, by their *very Humble Servant*
JOHN WARD.

STRAY'd into a pasture on *Charles-Town* neck, a black horse about 12 hands high, with a small white spot in his forehead, branded on the mounting shoulder and butteck DS. The owner must prove his property before *Alex. Stewart*, J P.

STRAY'D into my Plantation at *Goose-Creek*, a white mare about 15 hands high, without any perceivable brand. Any person claiming the said mare, may apply to *Zach. Villepontoux.*

WHEREAS the Reward I lately offered for the Head of my Negro CYRUS, has failed of the End proposed, that is, of driving him Home: This is therefore to promise a Reward of *Twenty Pounds*, to any Person that will deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work-House, alive; and *Fifty Pounds*, to whoever will prove his being harboured by any white Person, or *Ten Pounds* to such as will prove his being harboured by Negroes; to be paid upon Conviction of the Offenders. He is a middle sized yellowish Fellow, formerly belonged to the Estate of *Henry Williamson*, well known in Town, and in most Parts of the Country, particularly about *Stono*, where he is now supposed to be concealed. *Thomas Tucker*, Pilot.

N B. *If the said Fellow will surrender himself to his Master within* Ten *Days from this Date, he will be forgiven.* June 5th, 1756.

May 16th. 1756.

WHEREAS little or no Regard has been paid to a former advertisement; this is once more to desire all persons any ways indebted to *Moses Miller*, late of *St. Thomas's* parish, that unless they discharge the same within one month from this date, they may expect to be sued without further notice, by *Stephen Miller.*

Run away from the said *Stephen Miller's* plantation in *September* 1754, a tall, slim, yellow fellow, named *Frank*, very well known in *St. Thomas's* parish, and supposed to be harboured in *Christ Church* parish. Whoever will deliver the said fellow's head to me in *Charles-Town*, or to *Joseph Frizer* in *St. Thomas's* parish, shall receive as a reward the sum of 25 l. currency: Or whoever can and will give information of his being harboured, so that the offender or offenders be convicted of the same, shall receive a reward of 50 l. from *Stephen Miller.*

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency

WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON, Esq;

Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Royal Letters Patent, hath been graciously pleased to appoint me Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, of this His Majesty's said Province of *SOUTH-CAROLINA*, and Vice-Admiral of the same: I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the Advice of His Majesty's Honourable Council, to publish this my Proclamation, declaring that it is my Will and Pleasure, that all Officers both Civil and Military within this Province and Government, shall continue and exercise their several Posts and Places, until further Orders given them from me: AND WHEREAS I am commanded by one of His Majesty's Instructions, to cause the Oaths appointed in an Act intitled, *An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess* Sophia, *being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of* Wales, *and his open and secret Abettors*, to be administered to all Judges, Justices, and other Persons that hold any Office of Trust or Profit within this Province, and also to cause them to make and subscribe the Declaration made in an Act, made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, intitled, *An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*: I do hereby require all such Persons as aforesaid to take the aforesaid Oath, and make and subscribe the aforesaid Declaration.

Given under the Great Seal of the said Province, at the Council-Chamber in Charles-Town, *the* 4th *Day of* June, Anno Domini 1756, *and in the* Twenty-ninth *Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Murray, *pro Dep. Secr.*

William-Henry Lyttelton.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, for the Ease of those who live remote from *Charles-Town* and are required to take the Oaths directed by the above Proclamation, to grant Powers to the Persons hereafter named for tendering the Oaths to such Persons as are required to take them; *viz.* To *William Simpson*, in *Charles-Town*: *John Skene*, at *Dorchester*; *Francis Lejau*, at *Strawberry*; *John Chevillette*, at *Orangeburg*; and *James Francis*, at *Saludy*; in BERKLEY County. *Henry Hyrne*, at *Ashepoo*; and *James Bulloch*, at *Ponpon*; in COLLETON County. *Nathaniel Barnwell*, and *Thomas Wigg*, at *Beaufort*; *Stephen Bull*, at the *Indian-Land*; *John Baptist Bourquin*, at *Purrysburg*; and *Cornelius Cook*, at *New-Windsor*; in GRANVILLE County. *Paul Trapier*, and *George Pawley*, at *George-Town*; *Thomas Lynch*, and *Tacitus Gaillard*, at *Santee*; and *Samuel Wyly*, at the *Waterees*; in CRAVEN County.

LONDON, March 27.

THEY write from Leghorn, that they have great expectations of seeing a British fleet very quickly in the Mediterranean, which will act in conjunction with the land forces of the king of Sardinia, and of another great power, not in making conquests, but in preserving the peace of that part of Europe, and preventing the schemes of certain ambitious courts from being carried into execution.

Letters from Cadiz by the last Groyne mail, mention the governor's having received orders from court, that in case Admiral Byng should appear off that port with a fleet of British men of war, he be immediately admitted with all marks of distinction due to him, and supplied with every thing he may want.

Letters from Gibraltar advise, that a sloop of war was arrived there from Port-Mahon, with an account that our troops were making preparations against a descent, and putting fort St. Philip in the best posture of defence.

We hear, that notwithstanding the very extraordinary quantity of coals imported into France last year, several of their forges now stand still for want of fresh supplies: However, our good friends and allies the Dutch, to remedy it as early as possible, have already sent several very large ships to Newcastle, which were actually in loading by the last letters, and we hear are to be followed by some more.

By yesterday's holland mail there is an account, that the transports which went to Holland, in order to bring over the Dutch troops, are arrived at Hamburgh, for the Hessian troops.

The French frigates and transports from Havre de Grace, were chased by our ships into Cherbourg bay in Normandy: They kept shallow water the whole way, or must have fallen into our hands.

It is confidently said, that a right hon. gentleman at the head of a great office, designs to resign when the parliament rises, and that the right hon. the earl of Egmont is to succeed him.

It is said, that orders are sent to Sir Wm. Johnson to attack Crown Point at all Events.

Marseilles,

Marſeilles, March 8. The 14 veſſels of St Malo in the government's ſervice, are ſailed with warlike ſtores for Toulon, whither a large quantity of all ſorts of ordnance proper for a ſiege, faſcines, gabions, earth ſacks, ſhovels, pick-axes, &c have been ſent from this place by land.

There are already 12 men of war in the road of Toulon, and the others will ſoon follow

London, March 30. We hear by yeſterday's French mail, that the 4 frigates and 12 tranſports, which lately ſail'd from Havre de Grace, and were ſaid to have been chaſed into Cherbourg by ſome of our men of war, are arrived at Breſt. They were indeed ſeen by the Windſor man of war, and another of our cruizers; but it ſeems they could not come up with them, or did not think themſelves a match for them.

It is ſtrongly reported, and by perſons of ſome note, that war is declared in France againſt England. It is hoped this news will prove true.

A change in ſome branches of the miniſtry is daily expected, the particulars, tho' talk'd of, we chooſe not to inſert without further authority.

We hear that the parliament have ſo much buſineſs before them, that they are not likely to riſe 'till ſome time in May.

We hear 4 new regiments will ſhortly be added to the forces on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

We hear that the king had a ſlight intermitting fever laſt week, but yeſterday his majeſty was quite well again.

Copenhagen, March 16. It is reported here, that the French have ſolicited and obtained the promiſe of this court, of their denying a paſſage through the Sound of any Ruſſian troops which may be deſtined to the aſſiſtance of Great Britain. By the permiſſion of ſuch paſſage, it is inſinuated, the Danes would act the part of an auxiliary to the enemies of the French nation.

London, April 1. It was confidently reported yeſterday, that 10 ſhips of the line and 20 tranſports, with the dukes de Richelieu and Mirepoix on board, were ſailed from Toulon to Minorca.

A Dutch ſhip is arrived at Dover, the captain of which ſays, that there has been an engagement off cape Finiſterre; and that the Engliſh had taken 3 French men of war, and drove 3 on ſhore.

A regiment is ordered from Scotland for New-York; and another regiment is to be ſent to Scotland in their room.

His majeſty was ſo well yeſterday as to ſee ſome company.

This afternoon the following noblemen and gentlemen went to St. James's, to preſent to his majeſty the addreſſes of the lords and commons, for bringing over a body of Hanoverian troops, viz. the lord ſteward and lord chamberlain of the houſhold, Mr. Fox ſecretary of ſtate, the chancellor of the exchequer, comptroller of the houſhold, and the ſecretary at war.

Commodore Keppel is ſail'd with 4 men of war for Minorca, with land-forces on board.

We hear an order is ſent to ſink and deſtroy all the fiſhing veſſels that have been taken by our men of war, with their cargoes, to prevent any infection.

The Heſſian troops are expected here in about 10 days, and the Hanoverians in about 6 weeks: Tranſports are taken up for them.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, March 31.

"The earls of Effingham and London, general Barrow, lord Robert Bertie, col. Webb, and a great number of other officers are arrived for the Mediterranean and America.

Paris, March 11. The marſhal Belliſle and the prince de Soubiſe are ſtill here, and as no alteration has been made in the order, by which the officers to ſerve under them are appointed to be with their regiments by the 1ſt of April, we cannot help concluding the expedition to the Ocean is ſtill at the diſtance of ſome weeks. But we are of a different opinion with regard to the Mediterranean. The officers who are to be employed in it have received their final orders to repair without delay to their reſpective corps. It is every day more and more certain, that the court has reſolved to begin its hoſtile operations on that ſide, by ſending a large body of troops into Minorca. The few Engliſh men of war in the Mediterranean are unable to oppoſe that enterprize; and the blow may be ſtruck before a ſquadron can arrive at Port Mahon from England.

London, April 3. The number of Hanoverian forces that are coming over to England, is 9000 foot, 900 horſe, and 300 artillery men, and are commanded by generals Sommerſeldt and Wangecheim.

Several gentlemen who were voluntiers in the laſt rebellion, have received commiſſions for independent companies in America, and are preparing to ſail for thoſe parts.

The men of war lately ſailed, together with the Intrepid and other ſhips, having general Bockland's regiment of foot and other land forces on board, are ordered for the Mediterranean, where they will join the fleet under admiral Hawke.

We hear, that the fiſh in the French Newfoundland ſhips taken ſome time ago, are become ſo putrid, that they cannot be landed for fear of breeding a contagion; and that the government have therefore reſolved to carry them to the mouths of ſome of the French harbours, and there ſink them, having firſt loaded them with ſtones ſufficient to prevent their riſing again: An excellent thought! to block up the French ports with their own veſſels, as they are now otherways uſeleſs to us.

A letter from Paris gives the following particulars in relation to the intended deſcent upon Minorca: The fleet under the command of M. de Galiſſoniere will be compoſed of 18 *men of war, frigates, and gallies, and* 45 *tranſports with* 70 *battalions on board. The duke de Richelieu commands in chief, the marquiſſes de Maillebois and du Meſnil ſerve as lieutenant generals, the princes of Wirtemberg, Deux-Ponts, and de Beauveau, the counts de Lannion, de Laval, and de Monteynard, as marſhals de camp; the chevalier de Piedmont is appointed quarter maſter general, the duke de Fenſac, ſon of the general, and the count de Egmont, his ſon in-law, ſerve as aids de camp. The ſquadron has orders to be at ſea by the* 1ſt *of April.*

Thomas Pownall, Eſq; lieutenant-governor of New Jerſey, is appointed to ſucceed general Shirley, in the government of Boſton, New England; and will ſet out immediately for America, to accompany the earl of Loudon in the enſuing campaign.

This morning a large quantity of warlike ſtores was ſhipp'd for Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

We hear a perſon has been lately taken up for treaſonable correſpondence, and a number of letters found upon him.

Letters from Exeter inform us, that a few days ago the French officers who are priſoners at Taviſtock, were endeavouring, by oppoſing the town's people, to get a veſſel, ſeize her, and make their eſcape; but their ſcheme was timely diſcovered, and they cloſely confined.

Bruſſels, March 23. The regiments of Beauvoiſis and Lionnois, march'd on the 13th and 15th inſtant for Britanny. 36 waggons have been lately ſent to Dunkirk from Douay, with bullets and gun-powder, and the French work night and day in all their arſenals. Marſhal duke de Richelieu, the duke de Mirepoix, and all the other general officers who are appointed to command on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, ſet out from Paris on thurſday laſt the 18th inſtant. M. de Moncalm, who is to command the French troops in Canada, ſet out for Breſt the 15th inſtant, after having been advanced to the rank of a major general.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Winchester in Virginia, April 13.

"THE Indians have returned in greater numbers, I imagine, than ever, and have

have drove in all the inhabitants on the frontiers for 50 miles, but have not killed many of them. They have had the assurance now to advance within 20 miles of this place, to commit their depredations. On wednesday last a party of about 23 voluntiers (country-men) went in pursuit of and came up with them. The Indians at first endeavoured to surround them, but they luckily proved too nimble for them, and took possession of an eminence, when a pretty hot fire ensued on both sides. They saw only 15 or 16 Indians. The commanding officer of the party was killed and scalped; he had his orders tied round his neck, in a little leather bag; I send you a copy of them. I dare say you will not be a little surprised when you read them, to find he was ordered to burn our magazines at Conecocheague, which is a thick settled place, and 60 or 70 miles within our frontiers. If they advance in this manner in the beginning of the campaign, what may we expect they will do in the end of it? I am in hopes upon the death of the sieur his party returned, as we have had no certain intelligence of them since, tho' there have been commands constantly in search of them; but they very dextrously avoid large parties, while they make a prey of the smaller ones, so great is their cunning in warlike matters. Col. Washington is endeavouring to collect some of the militia together; with whom, and what soldiers are here, he inteeds to scour the woods, and find them out, if possible. If he does, I hope it will deter them from coming again soon, as we shall have several good woodsmen with us, who are so dextrous with their rifles, that they will generally make sure of their mark."

Copy of the French Officer's Ord-r.

By Dumas, captain of foot, commandant on the river Ohio, and its dependencies.

"The sieur Donville, ensign in the second party, is ordered, at the head of a detachment of 50 Indians, to proceed directly to the back of fort Cumberland, to observe the motions of the enemy.

He is to endeavour to harrass their convoys, and to attempt, if it be possible, to burn their magazines at Conecocheague.

He is to neglect nothing to take some prisoners, who may confirm to us what we already hear of the designs of the enemy.

And he is likewise to use his utmost endeavours and influence, to prevent the Indians from practising any cruelties on those who may fall into their hands; honour and humanity are to direct in this respect.

Done at Fort du Quesne, the 23d of March, 1756. DUMAS."

Williamsburg, April 23. Wednesday came down lieut. Rutherford from Winchester, and brought an account of the defeat of one of our ranging parties, on sunday last, under the command of capt. John Mercer, near Edwards's fort, on cape Capon, about 20 miles above Winchester: A party of Indians appearing in the neighbourhood of the fort, capt. Mercer went out with a subaltern and 60 pick'd men, and about a mile from the fort was attack'd by a superior number of Indians, whom the fought some time with good success, but (the enemy being considerably reinforced) were at last obliged to give way and retire to the fort: Mercer and lieut. Thomas, two brave Virginian youths, voluntiers in defence of their country, were, with 15 men left in the field; they died bravely the most honourable of deaths; but it's hoped their young countrymen, animated by so brave, tho' unfortunate, examples, will not suffer their deaths to go long unavenged. Lieutenant Williams, and some private men were wounded.

Williamsburg, in *Virginia*, *April* 30. Several Expresses from Winchester arrived within these few days, bring advice, that a considerable number of French and Indians, in different parties, still continue in that neighbourhood, committing the most horrid barbarities, having lately butchered several families within a few miles of Winchester: All communication between that and fort Cumberland has been cut off for three weeks past. There were not above 40 men at Winchester when these expresses came away, as none of the militia thereabouts could be collected, so that we are under apprehensions of receiving dismal news from thence by the next express. On receipt of the above account, his honour the governor has ordered out half of the militia from the counties of Albemarle, Caroline, Culpepper, Fairfax, Frederick, King George, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Spotsylvania, and Stafford, which tis thought will amount to between 3 and 4000 men; and are to march out immediately, to the relief of the back inhabitants.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 5.

ON Sunday last we had a violent Storm of Hail; which in some Parts of the Country did considerable Damage — In the late Mr. *Edward Croft*'s Plantation some of the Hail Stones pick'd up measur'd near 7 inches round.

We hear, that 5 Companies of *Argyleshire* Voluntiers for the Expedition to remove *French* Encroachments in *North America*, were embarking about the Middle of *April* last at *Glasgow*, for *Virginia*.

We hear also, that there will be an Expedition this Summer from *Virginia*, against the *French* Forts on His Majesty's Lands near the *Ohio*, under the Command of His Excellency Governor *Sharpe*.

We hear, that our late Governor had reach'd *Knoxville*, according to the last Accounts, on his Way to the *Overhill Cherokee*'s, in good Health. And, that on Thursday last an Express was dispatch'd to him.

This Morning several congratulatory Addresses were presented to His Excellency Governor *Lyttelton*.

THE high Favour conferred on the Speaker of the Assembly, by that AUGUST BODY THE COUNCIL, in a marginal Note under the 3d Head of their most elaborate Vindication, calls for the Speaker's most hearty Return and Acknowledgment.

When those distinguishing Judges of true *constitutional Merit* are scattering abroad the happy Fruits of their Discernment, when the Acts of a LATE GOVERNOR are displaying in Language so smooth, and the Conduct of AN ASSEMBLY in Diction so copious, Thanks to their Honours that the *Assembly's Speaker* is had in Remembrance.

Since the Merit of *new Addresses* on the Presentment of Bills for Assent, and of Improvement on this great *Error* of our Ancestors is now the Speaker's, ascribed by Authority of THEIR HONOURS to his *Ingenuity* and *superior Knowledge* of the Constitution and its Forms, let

let none dare to rob him (thus dignified) of his Right, nor any presume to say that *another Speaker* perhaps his *Predecessor* had Title to the *same Merit* for the very *same Reason*, or that the *present Speaker* was not the FIRST who to the Words "I present to Your Excellency an ingrossed bill," &c. added these "passed in the Commons House of Assembly." *

No, for if any should be so bold CANDID TRUTH that *great Advocate* will not only step in, but *fly* with eager Speed to the Relief of her Votaries.

This Fact beyond all Controversy she will maintain "*That he has changed the Address to the Governor into this Form*," and should Argument be wanting to enforce, then expect her Appearance in all the Pomp of Syllogism, saying

The Address 'til the present *Speaker* was cloathed with that Dignity was "I present to Your Excellency an ingrossed Bill intitled an act, *&c.*"

But the present *Speaker* changed the Form of the Address, by adding these *material Words* "passed in the Commons House of Assembly."

Therefore the Merit of this *important Innovation*, of Right belongs to the present Speaker and to him *only*.

What could the most acute Reasoner oppose to Fact thus established and Argument thus fortified—one Thing indeed might be observed that as BLOTS AND INTERLINEATIONS, may cause Mistakes in *writing* and consequently Errors in *printing*, so in the speaking a few PROPER WORDS an unusual Phrase may inadvertently slip the Tongue of a *Speaker*, but this would be easily obviated by proving which every upper Genius can do, that a Man may crave to *himself* that Allowance for *Error* and *Mistake* which to *others* he is by no Means bound to grant, or in other Words, that the Rule, do to others as you would they should do unto you, may extend to a Writer but not without Violence to a Speaker.

* Some Persons may be ignorant of this Truth that the late Speaker used the very same Form of Address.

MARINE LIST.

Sail'd since our last. May 30th, The Kouli-Kan, Tucker, for Georgia; and a *Spanish* Schooner, for Cuba. *June* 1st, The Unity, Tripp; and the Hazard, Brown, for Jamaica. *June* 2d, The Rose, Gano, for Cape Fear.

Remain Wind-bound. The Charles-Town, Webb, and the Africa, Millar, for Bristol; the Prince of Wales, Curling; and the Hopewell, Bird, for London; the Providence, Perry, for Plymouth; the Anne, Bound, for Poole; the Friends Adventure, Boyd, for Boston; and the Mary, Lusher, for Antigua.

Near loaded, or may sail 'twixt this and our next. The Rebecca, Craig, for Glasgow; the Sea-Flower, Jones, for Cowes; the Molly, Adam; the George, Gilcrist; the Sarah, Callis; and the Elizabeth, Bascom, for Jamaica; the Niagara, Green, for Barbados; the Christopher & Sarah, Puddicomb, for Poole; the Three Sisters, Cox, for Providence; the Polly, Boardman, for Rhode-Island; and the Fancy, Barnes, for Philadelphia.

VESSELS *entered inwards since our last.*

Ship Rose, James Sherman, from Africa.
Snow Menia, James Gammell, from Glasgow.
Snow Dunlap, , from Glasgow.
Brigt. Niagara, John Green, from New York.
Sloop Fancy, Wm. Barnes, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Katey, John Nicoll, from Gambia.
Sloop 3 Sisters, Isaac Cox, from Providence.

Arrived, but not entered.

Snow Hope, Wm. Logen, from Africa.
Sloop Polly, Job Marion, from Winyah.
And a *Spanish* Schooner, from *Cuba*.

Entered Outwards.

Brigt. Sea-Flower, John Jones, for Cowes.
Brigt. Molly, James Adam, for Jamaica.
Brigt. Niagara, John Green, for Barbados.
Sloop George, James Gilcrist, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, Israel Boardman, for Rhode Island.
Sloop Sarah, James Callis, for Jamaica.
Sloop Elizabeth, Benj. Bascom, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Prince of Wales, Geo. Curling, to London.
Snow Anne, William Bound, to Poole.
Snow Africa, Alex. Millar, to Bristol.
Brigt. Hopewell, Joseph Bird, to London.
Brigt Providence, Arthur Perry, to Plymouth.
Schooner Friends Adventure, Geo. Boyd, to Boston.
Schooner Hazard, Tho. Brown, to Jamaica.
Sloop Mary, Dan. Lusher, to Antigua.

IMPORTED at CHARLES-TOWN,

Since the *first* Day of *November* last.

Negroes,	1198	Half Barrels,	100
Hhds. of Rum,	1633	Kegs,	244
Tierces,	62	Hhds. of Molasses,	59
Barrels,	21	Pipes of *Madera* Wine,	238
Hhds. of muscovado & clay'd Sugars,	147	Half Pipes,	24
Tierces,	34	Pipes of *Fidusia* Wine,	5
Barrels,	324	Bushels of Salt,	14,110
Tierces of Bisket,	257	Barrels of *North-ward* Beef,	519
Barrels,	928	Hhds. of Cyder,	5
Half Barrels,	20	And Barrels,	929
Kegs,	590		
Barrels of Flour,	3020		

EXPORTED from CHARLES-TOWN,

Since the 1*st* Day of *Nov.* last.

Barrels of Rice,	56,432	Hhds. of Shins,	350
Butts,	11	Tierces,	2
Puncheons,	22	Bundles,	129
Half Barrels,	3106	Loose,	1108
lb. of Indico,	393,828	Sides of Leather,	2238
lb. of Pot-Ash,	2,229	Bushels of Corn	16,539
Barrels of Pitch,	2666	Of Peafe,	6,759
Of Tar,	2304	Shingles,	354,120
Of Green Car,	595	Staves,	94,190
Of Turpentine,	1195	Feet of Scantling, Plank and Boards,	165,689
Of Beef,	288		
Of Pork,	1197		

Of the RICE there have been shipp'd,

	Whole Barrels.	Half.
To the Southward of Cape *Finister*,	15,161	986
To *London*,	8,046	282
To *Cowes*, *Portsmouth*, *Poole*, and *Dover*,	17,415	1139
To the *West-Indies*,	7,488	403
And to the *Northern* Colonies,	5,108	176

Last *PRICE CURRENT* at CHARLES-TOWN, of the following Goods.

By the Barrel.	By the Pound.
Rice, *per Ct.* 32 *s.* 6	Deer-Skins, 15 *s.*
Tar, 32 *s.* 6	Best Indico, 25 *s.*
Pitch, 40 *s.*	Lead, ——
Green ditto, ——	Tann'd Leather, 3 *d.*
Turpentine 10 *s.*	By the Bushel.
Pork, 10 *l.*	Corn, 12 *s.* 6
Beef, 6 *l.* 10	Peafe, 12 *s.* 6

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.